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DAILY AND BUNDAT, Por Vade. THE BUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for cation wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Is the Conversion Complete?

The Springfield Republican, commending Judge GRESHAM as a person worthy to be lected by Mr. CLEVELAND for a place in the Cabinet, says that he is "a moderate protectionist of the school of GARFIELD. and not of McKinley and Harrison." Is this true? A moderate protectionist is obviously not in harmony with the Democratic party, which has voted to throw protection overboard, hook, line, and sinker. If GRESHAM is still a protectionist of any degree, he will not do.

A moderate protectionist in the Cabinet of a President elected for the purpose of purging the statute books of the unconstitutional dectrine of protection, would be as out of place as a Quaker leading a cavalry charge. It, however, Judge GRESHAM'S conversion to the tenets declared at Chicago is so complete that he desires to see protection, moderate and immoderate, cleaned out, he is up to the standard.

It is not the recency, but the thoroughness of a man's conversion that should be considered in weighing his fitness for a political office under the new Administration.

Cabinet Salaries.

The New York Times hears that Mr. CLEVE EAND is finding difficulty in making up his Cabinet because "several men who are eminently worthy of place in it, and in whom the people would have a high degree of condecline to serve upon the simple ground that they cannot afford it." Accordingly our Mugwump contemporary calls for "an increase of the salaries of th Cabinet to at least double what they are now, or, better still, to \$25,000."

The present salary of a Cabinet officer is \$8.000. That is not large pay, and it is, of course, not sufficient to enable a man to make more than very modest expenditures "in the way of entertainment" with his Government pay as his sole income. But neither is any salary paid by the Government, unless it be the President's, enough to enable the recipient to keep up an imposing social state. If he has not private re sources to draw upon, every officer in the Government service at Washington must live economically. The capital has always been a place of very moderate social dis play on that account, the great mass of the recipients of public salaries relying wholly. or to a great extent, on their comparatively parrow official pay. Still, the Government has got on, and its dignity, social and political, has always been maintained. The quality of the Judiclary, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Cabinet, and the superior Federal service generally has, never yet been impaired because of the moderate official pay which has been the wise policy under our republican system. The absence of social grandeur and of the provocation to it by reason of competition, has been of advantage to Washington and to the whole country of which it is the capital.

Moreover, if the Government is to compete for ability of the highest order in official places by offering large pecuniary inducements, it will have to put the price very high, for consummate administrative capacity commands a great reward in these days; and it will need to multiply many other salaries besides those of the Cabine officers. Simply for its pecuniary compensation, such a place now offers no incentive to the ambition of an able man in professional life or in affairs. He may rather have to his reward in the insubstantial honor and the actual power which it confers. So far no President has really been hampered in the execution of his trust by his inability to get competent advisers content with the distinction and the moderate pay which

goes with it. As we understand the situation, the mere quantity of the salary is not the real obtacle in the way of Mr. CLEVELAND's getting the men he most wants as advisers. It is their inability to extricate themselves from outside business enterprises and complications in order to give their whole time to the public. Mr. WHITNEY, for instance is not kept out of the Cabinet by any con siderations about the size of his salary.

Woman Suffrage and Free Love.

We have received from Chicago a remonstrance against the proposed amendment to the Faderal Constitution bestowing the Suffrage on women. It is signed by Mrs. CAROLINE F. CORBIN as the representative of a number of feminine remonstrants, and since it involves the whole subject of the relations between men and women, the circular is interesting and important.

Mrs. CORBIN first points out that the wo nen of this country do not want the suffrage. Nearly fifty years of agitation of the subject has not excited their interest in it. Only a few thousand out of twenty million American women want to vote The vast majority are loath to assume the den. They prefer to let men alone run the machinery of the State.

This is true, unquestionably, but when Mrs. Connin goes further and argues that the admission of women to the suffrage would tend to free love, we cannot assent Her exact words are that in the long run is would tend to dissolve those relations between men and women which have been saoredly established in the home." As evidence that such is the purpose of the "original advoestes and promoters" of woman suffrage, she sends with her circular a compilation of the expressions of Socialists and Anarchists in favor of the abolition of marriage, and also a reported declaration by Mrs. Cady Stan-TON that "if men do not do justice to women the women will strike hands with labor. with Socialists, with Anarchists, and you will have the scenes of the Revolution of France acted over again in this republic."

Of cou se, if Mrs. STANTON made this remark, she meant merely that if women do ot receive in an orderly way the political privileges for which she is contending, they will eventually obtain them by violent revclution, with all the consequent moral and cial disorder. Instead of advocating free love, the only fair inference is that she was warning society against the danger of its coming as a consequence of injustice to women, as she regards it.

Mrs. CORBIN herself joins hands with the Socialists, against whom she inveighs as Free lovers, by contending that at present of third party principles, or to the flatter the means of gratifying, none of the isosociety denies "the right of the laborer to ing popularity of the third party Presidenlated white men would be tolerated near

such a share of the common gain as shall not it in his power to maintain a home in which the women dependent on him may be comfortably supported without being obliged to sell either their virtue or their labor." She talks of "the inequality of the relations between capital and labor" under the existing organization of society. The operation of the laws of trade and of property is obnoxious to her. Hence she is Socialist in spirit. The Socialists would uproot the social order in the effort to get rid of the "inequality," and in that uprooting, the family and the home, for whose preservation in all their sacredness she argues with so much feeling, would have to go with the rest of the discarded social institutions. The difference between her and the Socialists is that they see and acknowledge the logical consequences of such a revolution, but she is blind to them. Really there is no inequality which prevents men from supporting women comfortably. If all men were wise, virtuous, industrious, and prudent they would have no trouble in taking care of women.

Mrs. Corbin has no reason to fear free love as a consequence of woman suffrage. Women will not have it, and the more powerful they are in the State the more capable they will be of preventing it, but one of the first institutions of society to go under a Socialist reorganization would be marriage.

An Abuse of the City.

The municipal building now most promiently in view being the Natural History Museum in Manhattan square, let us consider it as planned and begun by Mr. OLM-STED, Mr. VAUX, and Mr. Mold, and their associates, and as continued by the present Trustees of the Natural History Society under the plans which they have succeeded in getting adopted against the earnest protest of the Landscape Architect of the Department of Parks.

As to the soundness of the plan first agreed upon there is little possibility of debate. The city is not so swamped with park space that it can afford to build without thought of the area to be occupied, and the rule of mon sense and experience that has prevailed in making such structures in Europe cannot wisely be ignored. The least waste of ground and the greatest convenience of visitors were best assured by the plan of 1872. It is interesting to study the first step taken in carrying it into effect after the necessary public money had been provided.

It is safe to say that if, in availing thamselves of their opportunity, there had been the slightest element of personal vanity or idea of self-glorification, the gentlemen first in ontrol of the project would not have built as they did. They would have put up an imposing front upon the street, which should have been a conspicuous memorial to their tenure of office, and to the fact that they were the original architects of the building. That, however, was not their manner of proceeding. They considered first and solely what would be best done upon the understanding that the building to extend over Manhattan square should provide the greatest amount of exhibition space and the best convenience for the visitors to its treasures. They began and established the cruciform plan, erecting modestly and thoughtfully the section that points northward in the square, one arm of the interior cross, arranging it with such ability that it stands to-day an ideal structure for its purpose. The half million of public money spent in this work was spent

profitably and creditably indeed. As the successors of these gentlemen assumed their responsibilities, they were bound in duty and in reason to continue in good faith the work thus outlined. They were bound to consider the design thus begun, its architectural meaning beyond its mere four walls, and the relation it expressed to the surrounding park. If the city had requested them lately to plan and begin a museum, it would have given them so to understand; but that did not happen The function in which these Trustees of the Natural History Society were courteously permitted to share was to continue the work that other men, public officials all, n intrusted to lay out men had executed their task with signal intelligence and understanding, expecting, as they and the city had a right to expect, that their successors would follow in the same spirit. This makes it all the more surprising to

observe the revolution now proposed by the Natural History Trustees. This addition, which they have provided for and so unbecomingly insisted upon, is a vulgar and contemptuous stultification of what has gone before. It was conceived in the idea that that had no rights which the present trustees are obliged to respect; that any unfinished municipal building conceived upon a plan looking for time to complete, can afterward he subjected freely to the most violent and contradictory treatment when rotation in office brings in other supervising authorities with conflicting whims and ambitions. The new plans will make of the Natural History building something which the Landscape Architect declares will be "discreditable to the city," and the reason in his statement is apparent. They will leave the old wing of the museum sticking out into the square in the grotesque and most offensive ugliness of architecture that is meaningless and condemned. The seal of folly and failure will be imposed upon a public work now thoroughly sensible and dignified, and to that extent the city will be made a laughing stock in the eyes of every competent judge. It should not be. The thing should be stopped.

Gen. Weaver and His Million Votes. As regular as the declaration of the official canvass, or as the protest of the Cromwellian Board of Aldermen, and decidedly more regular than ordinary clockwork, is the appearance, soon after the Novembe election, of a third party statesman from the remote West to describe on the stage of the Cooper Union a tumultuous popular uprising in some of the United States

This year's orator appeared on Monday night. He was Major-Gen. JAMES B. WEAVER, backed, as several of his more enthusiastic admirers declared, by more than one million votes for President cast in his favor at the recent election. See. WEAVER undoubtedly received more than a million votes, and he had 22 electoral votes. He is the first third party candidate to be so honored since John Bell had 39 electora:

cotes in 1861. It is no small honor to receive the suffrages of one million American electors for the exalted office of President of the United States And if that total accurately represented the extent of Gen. WEAVER'S following, or the membership of the People's party, it would sertainly entitle him to a respectful hearing even in this city, where he received but 2,300 votes out of a total of 286,000 cast.

But Gen. WEAVER owed his surprisingly large total, not to any extensive acco

tial sandidate, but to electoral fusions in several States where the minority party, Democratic or Republican, is the case might be, united with the Populists to overthrow its real opponent. We have been at some pains to inquire into the true inwardness of the WEAVER vote. which the Tribune Almanac, Rep incorrectly puts at 1,030,138, and the Albany Argus Almanac, Democrat, incorrectly puts at 1,225,647. The Tribune errs in its statement of the WEAVER vote of Wyoming and Louisiana. The Argus errs in stating

the WEAVER vote in Kentucky. Taking 1,040,600 as the actual WEAVER vote, we find that in nine States the WEAVER electors, so called, did not stand for WEAVER, but represented a fusion. Thus, in Alabama and Florida the Republicans generally voted the WEAVER electoral ticket, there being no HARRISON electoral ticket in Florida; and in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Dakots, and Wyoming, the Democrats all voted for WEAVER, there being no CLEVELAND electoral ticket. In Nebraska and Oregon a majority of the Democrats, but not all, voted for the WEAVER electors, as advised by representatives of the Democratic National Committee. The fusion in these two States was incomplete.

In the nine States named, Gen. WEAVER received 452,381 votes out of his 1,040,000 to-tal, or nearly 45 per cent. of his whole vote. In Kansas the Democratic vote in 1888 was 102,000, and if there were as many Democrats there in 1892 as four years previous the net WEAVER vote was 60,000. In Nebraska the Democratic vote in 1888 was 80,-000, and if there was no decrease of Democrate during the four years ensuing, the net WEAVER vote was 28,000. Similarly, in Oregon 14,000 would represent the WEAVER strength, while in Alabama the net WEAVER vote would be 39,000. Mr. CLEVELAND had in Colorado 37,000 votes in 1888, and the fusion CLEVELAND and WEAVER ticket had 53,000 in 1892, a difference of 16,-000. It does not take much of an arithmeticlan to discover that if you deduct from the Populist strength the Democratic vote in

those States in which there was a fusion

between these two parties, you get at the

actual third party following. In the nine

States named it was about 200,000. In the other States of the Union, Gen. WEAVER'S vote was not large enough to be really formidable or to be indicative of any future growth of Populist notions. It is especially remarkable that in the great industrial centres of population, where the notions advocated by the Iowa General and his associates might be expected to take deep root, the People's party candidate received a very meagre vote. But in Texas, where the preconderance of the Democratic party is so great as to be really unwieldy, Gen. WEAVER received 99,000 votes. This is the largest total he obtained in any State where there

was fusion, except Kansas. Eight years ago, when Gen. WEAVER ran for President on the Greenback ticket, he received 307,000 votes. From 1880 to 1892 the nerease in the popular vote was 3,000,000, or about 33 per cent. Gen. WEAVER, therefore, might have obtained, on the larger total of this year, 400,000 votes without occasioning much comment or indicating any unusual growth in the strength of his political following. As a matter of fact, he obtained fewer votes in some States in 1892 than he did in 1890. Thus, in Connecticut he received fewer votes last year than eight years before. In Illinois his vote fell off 4,000. In his own State of Iowa it fell off 12,000. In Maine it fell off from 4,400 to 2,000. In Massachusetts, where advanced political notions of the Bellamy school are supposed to have taken root, the WEAVER vote was 4,548 in 1880, and only 3,348 in 1892. In Michigan the WEAVER vote fell off in eight years from 34,000 to 19,000. In New Jersey it declined from 2,617 to 969. In Pennsylvania Gen. WEAVER's vote was 20,668 in 1880; in 1892 it was 8,714. It fell off, too, in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, the latter a manufacturing State, with many restrictions which existed eight years ago removed from the suffrage. In West Virginia the WEAVER vote was 9,079 in 1880 and 4.166 in 1892. Still more surprising is the change in the State of Vermont, celefor its tenacious adherence to the regular parties. Here Gen. WEAVER had in 1880 1,215 votes and in 1892 only 43!

In view of these facts, how hollow, vainglorious, and nonsensical appears the following portion of the speech which he made last Monday night:

"The People's party has more than a million of sturdy adherents in this country. who would fight to the death in its cause if necessary. Their faith subdued States, wrought righteousness, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, and turned to flight the armies of the aliens.'

The Revenge of a Peculiar People.

A despatch from Colombia says that the Gosjira Indians roasted to death three white traders who were caught stealing young Indian girls for the purpose of selling them into slavery. Nine years ago these Indians, among the most remarkable natives of South America, were almost unknown, and their country had not been visited by any one competent to describe or map it, though a few white traders lived not far from it.

The northeast corner of Colombia terminates in the large Goaiira peninsula projecting 120 miles into the Caribbean sea. This is the home of the peculiar natives who have just wreaked such terrible vengeance upon the strangers who abused their hospitality. Their home is threefourths surrounded by sea, and no other

Indians share the peninsula with them. Mr. Simons, who was commissioned in 884 to explore the peninsula, and in particular to write a report upon the natives who held it, was able to visit a part of it only by persuading one of the great chiefs o accompany him with an escort. Strong as the party was, the explorer was assured that though he saw only three Indians, all of his movements were watched. Mr. SIMONS and his escort returned by another coute to avoid ambuscades that might be planned for their capture. The report of this

information concerning the Goajira Indians. The peculiar customs of the natives make the country very unsafe for white traveilers. Divided into castes, each of these sub divisions is held responsible for the acts of any one of its members. If one of them commits a crime, the first member of the caste who is caught suffers the penalty. The tribe regard the whites as belonging to one great family. If an Indian should be killed in a fight with a white man, the life of another white man would as likely as not pay the penalty. The most enthusias tic explorer is naturally discouraged by this.

ourney is still almost our only source of

Nevertheless, traders have been settled for years on the outskirts of the country. though they have never yet ventured to establish themselves in the interior; and if it were not that the natives have a passion for strong drink, which the traders supply

the frontier. One of the native pe ties is that they do all they can to keep their places of abode, if not secret, at least as much in the dark as possible from all people who do not belong to their particular caste. They have often accused traders of betraying their place of residence, and this has been a source of much trouble.

Women are much respected among this people; and we may imagine with what reentless severity they would avenge any wrong inflicted upon the females of their tribe when we study their rigid and remarkable code of justice. If one of them, for instance, accidentally cuts his finger or otherwise does himself an injury, his family on the mother's side at once demand blood money. Being of their blood, he may no spill it without paying dear for the injury done his family. Any friend who witnesse the accident demands compensation to repay him for his sorrow at seeing a friend in pain. If an Indian borrows a mule and is injured, the relations of the injured man may exact damages from the owner of the mule, because if he had not loaned it, the

accident would not have occurred. Everybody loves rum; but one of the laws relating to the rum traffic would delight our temperance societies. He who sells the rum is answerable for all damage that results from drinking it. This appalling responsibility is the chief reason that has kept traders out of the country. It is also a prime offence to mention the real name of an Indian within his hearing Hardly any offence could inflict greater pain upon his feelings, and he always demands heavy damages when the unpar-

donable injury is committed. In short, the rules by which the Goajiras regulate their commonwealth are several points worse than the blue laws of Connect icut. No wonder that they inflicted terrible retribution upon the white men who despoiled their homes.

The Case of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

The feeling of regret and sympathy, elicited all over the world by the condemnation of FERDINAND DE LESSEPS to a long term of imprisonment, is natural enough and it would be entirely justified if the sentence should be carried out in all its rigor. Here is a man grown old in honors, a man who since the death of Victor Hugo has borne unchallenged the preëminent name of "the Great Frenchman," a man whose name is as certain to be linked in history with the Suez Canal as is that of COLUMBUS with the unveiling of a continent.

Yet it should be remembered that COLUM-BUS himself, though a great discoverer, was a detestable governor; that there were solid reasons for his arrest, if not for his conveyance in chains to Spain; and that he might have been dealt with more se verely had not his stupendous services to the Castillan monarchy out-tongued complaints that were but too well founded. Had Columbus been as good as he was great, he would not have been abandoned in his old age to obscurity and indigence.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS was a diplomatist more adroit than scrupulous, as might have been expected from a man trained in the service of Napoleon III., and long associated with a court so unapproachably corrupt as that of ISMAIL Pasha at Cairo. Co-LUMBUS was not more stonily indifferent to the sufferings of the kindly natives of the West Indies than was LESSEPS to the fate of the subjects of the modern PHARAOH. who were driven under the lash to cut a watercourse across the desert. It used to be said that every sleeper on the roadbed of the Panama Railway represented a dead laborer. Incomparably greater was the the trench between Port Said and Suez.

sacrifice of life among the docile fellahin who were forced to toll their lives away in It is too late, however, to scan too narrowly the means by which was effected an achievement whose benefits are shared among all nations, and which has been universally applauded as one of the wonders of the world. A prison is no place for the creator of the Suez Canal. We do not deny that FERDI-NAND DE LESSEPS, like his fellow directors. is legally responsible for the corruption and bribery brought home to the Panama Company. But in his case it is a sufficient punishment that the sentence, if enforced, Il cause a name, which but ye was the most illustrious in France, to be stricken from the rolls of the Institute and of the Legion of Honor.

We do not for an instant doubt that President CARNOT will in this instance exercise the pardoning and commuting power vested in the French Executive. There would be a monstrous incongruity in sending FERDI-NAND DE LESSEPS to jail at a time when men like ROUVIER go free. Admit that LESSEPS has done wrong. So did COLUMBUS: but his sovereign could not support the sight of irons on the man who to Castile and Leon had given a New World. Neither will the French people bear the spectacle of a convict's garb upon the man who in the name of France achieved a tremendous conquest over nature, and fulfilled the splendid dream that had haunted the imagination of Egyptian rulers for three thousand years.

A Bill to Encourage Slander.

Under the law of England and the law of this State, and we presume under the law of every other State in the American Union. it is a slander to charge a man with being thief; and if. in a suit to recover damages for such a slander, it is proved that the defendant uttered the defamatory language. and he fails to establish the truth of the charge, the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict n his favor for some amount. It is not enough that property has been stolen, and that the person making the charge has reasonable cause to believe that the plaintiff stole it. These facts do not constitute a defence, although they may be shown in mitigation, to lessen the amount of damages which the jury might otherwise award against the defendant.

A bill is now pending in the Logislature at Albany, which, if enacted, will effect a wonderful change in the law of slander, so far as a charge of larceny is concerned. The first sentence is in these words: "When property is found in the possession of any person not the owner thereof, or has disappeared and there is reasonable ground for believing that such property has been taken by any person, words charging such person with unlawfully taking or stealing such

property shall not be deemed slanderous."

A law like this would make it safe to charge any person with theft who happened to have in his possession for the time being any article which he did not himself own. It would also make it safe to charge him with theft in regard to any property which had disappeared and which was reasonable cause to believe that he had taken, no matter how honestly he took it, and notwithstanding that there was no larcenous or criminal intent on his part in taking it.

Such a statute would be simply infamous. But the second sentence of the bill is worse than the first. Here it is: "Where an ac tion is brought for slanderous words imputing theft, the defendant may introduce evidence of inherited tendencies, tending to show a disposition on the part of the plain-

where a man is sued for calling another a thief, if he cannot establish the charge in any other way, he may try to do so by showing that the father and the gran father and great-grandfather of the plaintiff, or his mother and grandmother and great-grandmother, were thieves or klepto

mahiacs! To give the defendant in a slander suit any such privilege as this would be monstrous. We are amazed that Senator Mul-LIN of Watertown, who is reputed to be an intelligent man, and whose father was a distinguished Judge, should have consented to be responsible for the introduction of such an outrageous measure.

Thirty thousand dollars for an opera box? Cheap enough! "But what will we get but six seats a night?" asks a subscriber to Mr. CLEWS's plan for reorganizing the Metropolitan Opera House Company. You will 🍂 a great deal more besides your six seats. You will provide, each of you, about sixty seats a night for the public. The latter will have to chip in a little, too, but without your putting up the thirty thousand dollars now there will be no seats at all and there will be no opers. The art of singing, which has long since been quavering, will disappear entirely in its most dramatic form, and the world will se so much poorer in joys and enlightenment. As trustees for the public and for the divine art of song, the wealthy gentlemen of this town should, we feel, come down with the dust. Let us sing.

After two days' experience of the block system of street cleaning adopted by Commis oner Brennan, there is reason to believe in its practical success. Let there be fair play for the public functionaries who are doing their duty as best it can be done.

What in the mischief are we to eat nowadays? After listening to the vegetarians who say we shouldn't eat meats, and to the sun ripeners who warn us against eating inderground growths like potatoes and turnips, we hear the voice of another food reformer who says we mustn't eat anything made of grain, such as wheat bread, corn dodgers, flapjacks, oat cakes, pease-meal bannocks, or macaroni, all of which are hard of digestion and bad for the health. Go to grass, ye humbugs all! and herd with old NEBUCHADNEZZAR. Give us all things that are good, wholesome, nourishing, asteful, and high-toned, such things as make white person, or even a colored person like the Hon. FREDERICK DOUGLASS OF Mr. T. THOMAS FORTUNE feel happy and brave. Give us a show! Let folks loose in the animal vege table, gramnivorous, cocoanut, chestnut, and apple-sass kingdoms.

It is to take less than ten weeks to build the unparalleled hotel in Chicago, the biggest notel in the world, finished in steel malachite. with 1,100 rooms and Oriental fixtures of the Illinois River style. The contract is to be given out this week, and guests will be welcomed at noon on the 1st of May. We are proud of Chicago. It is an amoosin' cuss.

It is alleged in London Truth that many of the Americans who take up their residence n England purchase "social recognition" with big checks or costly gifts. It is rather hard for us to believe this statement: it looks like a slander upon our countrymen in Eng It is certainly not true of any American worthy of the name. Perhaps Mr. Labou-CHERE will give us some evidence in support of it. He is not afraid to tell the names of the people whom he despises. What must be the quality of the English "upper classes" from which foreign fools can buy social recognition with a check on the Pank of England by the aid of decoy ducks? How could any un-American fool or toady get the worth of his money by this recognition? Tell us more about it, Mr. LABOUCHERE, M. P. and editor of London Truth.

We are sorry to learn that it will take over two years for the building of the two Atlantic steamships that are to be built in a Phil adelphia shipyard for the International Com pany. Not until the spring of 1895 will the first of them be launched, and the second of them s to come afterward. The contract does not call for as rapid work as has been done upon the Clyde, or as can be done in this country. Perhaps the Philadelphia shipbuilders can be induced to push things so as to get the American flyers affeat within a year from this time. they can do this by working day and night, while making everything of the very best American kind, it would be well for them

We confess that we are in a hurry about this business. We want to see American-built steamships running between this port and European ports just as soon as possible. believe that as soon as we get one or two of them affoat we will begin to build others and many others. If they are, as they ought to be and must be, better, faster, and more service able than Clyde-built ships, we will go right we used to go ahead with wooden shipbuilding. If the CRAMPS can get out those two Atlantic Ocean liners next year, the name of CRAMP will shine in the history of the American nercantile marine, new style.

The ingenuity and energy of Mr. HENRY CLEWS in carrying into execution his scheme for the raising of funds for the establishment and maintenance of grand opera in this cit; are truly praiseworthy.

We do not see any promise of any legisation whatever for the regulation of immigration by this Congress. Not any one of the many bills that have been introduced since December last has been acted upon. The first CHANDLER bill, which prohibited all immigration for a year. got hardly any support, and th second CHANDLES bill, which did not amount anything, has not been heard of since it was ntroduced in January. We are not to have hose changes in our immigration laws which are needed, and which we were promised at the opening of the session when the cholers scare existed. The new Quarantine law, however, empow-

ers the President, at his discretion, to shut off all immigration for such time as he may deem ecessary. a power which was exercised by President Harrison, without authority of law. ast September. We are also to have a better system than we have yet had of inspecting teerage passengers at European ports. Our immigration laws are most unsatisfactory. In neither House of Congress has any member dealt with this serious subject in a

statesmanlike fashion.

The appearance upon Broadway yester day forenoon about 9 o'clock of a lady in crinoline. a London-faced. London-complexioned London-shaped, London-mannered, London-looking lady, would doubtless have raised a notion if there had been many ladies out on the street. She was of middle age and had determined expression of countenance. She appeared to possess the spirit of a pioneer o that of a martyr: it was hard to tell which. It is possible that she was out upon a busines venture in the interest of some London firm of hoop-skirt builders, just to see how the novwould take, at a time when there were not many critics of her own sex around. The pretty type writers who saw her while trip-ping to their offices smiled; the stalwart young fellows who took a look at her while striding to their places of business smiled the elderly persons who moved along leisurely gave her a furtire glance; Commissions BRENNAM's street cleaners whispered to each other and stared at her; a good many people

turned their heads around as she passed by. The shrewd lady from London she must have been from London-knew what time of day to shoose for the experiment; if she had made her appearance well along in the after-noon, when crowds of ladies were out, she

might have had trying experiences. The Lan-don firm, of which she may possibly be an agent, are doubtless aware that, should the hoop skirt become fashionable in New York, there will soon be an end of the hysterica

It cannot be that the London lady was disuraged by her experimental display of terday forenoon. It is to be hoped that she these fine afternoons, in Fifth avenue or Fourteenth street or Sixth avenue or Twenty-third street or Wall street or the City Hall Park in

front of THE SUN office.

Do we approve of hoop skirts? We have nothing to say on the subject at this momen

We have confirmation of the report from Mexico that President Diaz has commuted the sentence of Col. Hernandez, condemned by court martial to be shot for treasonable acts furing the recent GAREA uprising. This exercise of clemency is an extraordinary incident in the history of Mexico. President Diaz is a strong man, a remarkable ruler, a grea pacificator.

The Chinese who are now in this country have the best of reasons for believing that they will not be driven out of it in May next under the terms of the law of last May. Since a Federal court decided that the expulsion law s unconstitutional as it stands, Congress has not amended it in any way, or made any appropriation for its enforcement. Under the decision rendered by Judge EDGEBTON in the case of AH YUK, no Chinese can be subjected to any penalty for refusing to register. Sensor HOAR has introduced into the Senate substitute for the DOLPH amendment to the May law in these words: "That the act is hereby repealed."

Counds and the United States-Let Us Have One Country.

From the Nelson (B. C.) Tribuni That Canada will long remain a colony of the British empire is a debatable question, and those who debate it should not be considered traitors for doing so. While the mere form of government may have little to do ith the stagnation that pervades the Dominton, the average Canadian believes that it has, and longs for the opportunity to either act independently or unite hit fortunes with the people of the republic to the south.

From the Philadelphia Press. What ought to be our attitude? In view of this grow ing movement on the Canadian side for political amai gamation, what ought we to do about it? The Ameri an people believe that the manifest destiny of thi country involves the nitimate absorption of Canada They have invincible faith in a continental unit which shall bring all of this hemisphere above the Gulf of Mexico under one flag. The initiative must come rom Canada. It must come, not under compulator but though the irresistible logic of the situation. W are not aggressors or invaders. Our position is that of accepting what naturally gravitates to us. Since this ovement in Canada is voluntary and carnest, since it s the natural and logical tendency toward a comme lestiny, we ought to encourage it.

From the Allemy Daily Press and Knicherhocker No doubt exists in the minds of large numbers o anadians that political union would have a two-third najority of the popular vote. Canadians should be fre men, lay saide prejudices, and join their brothers in the great republic. Americans will hold out both hands o join them, on henorable terms. No more, say prom pent Canadians, can be stemmed the tide of the unto movement than can the flow of water down Nisgara's

A Lenient View. From the Boston Pilot. Several years ago a poet named F. C. Weatherle "The hawk unto the open aky, The red deer to the wold. The Romany lass for the Romany lad, As in the days of old." And now comes Rudyard Kipling in a brand-new poer

and remarks:

rill be prosperity, progress, and contentment.

"The wild hawk to the wind swept sky,
The deer to the wholesome wold;
And the heart of a man to the heart of a maid,
As it was in the days of oid." coincidences like this do not necessarily imply plagiaram. Only last week a poet sent us a beautiful lyrio be

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note.
As his corse to the ramparts we burried." let we do not draw the conclusion that the Rev. Charles ife plagiarized from our bonest contributor when he wrote "The Burial of Sir John Moore."

They Want to Insult the Memory of Tilder

From the Buton Herald. It is remarked that Carl Schurz has not been asked t take a Cabinet office. That is, of course, only conjec-ture. Probably Mr. Schurz could not afford to take the position of recretary of State under the standard of expenditure which has come to be consider ary in that office, and he would not care to hold any

Where Mr. Blaine Falled.

From the London Times. To the Irish vote he was far from indifferent, and, ndeed, he woold it too openly. But he never enjoyed

the full coundence of Tammany. Foreign Notes of Real Interest

In some of the good books on the past and many the bad pictures of the present Lafayette is represented as a somewhat slight and rather low-sized man. About thirteen years ago Thurlow Weed, in an interview which was published in Tur Sun and: "Lo favette was a giant. He was one of the tallest :

The Duke of Wellington somewhat roughly smashed another Waterloo legend. An English artist called upon him one day and addressed him as follows: "My Lord Duke, I have come to ask a great favor. I want you to give me an opportunity of making a pic-ture of you in precisely the attitude in which you stood when you said 't'p, Guards, and at them!'" "Oh, get out!" roared the Iron Duke. Then he burst out laughing and walked into another room. Thirty deaths from starvation occurred in Londo

during 1891. For the most part they were of persons between 40 and 65 years of age; there were several infants, and one woman of 78. In only two cases was death accelerated by drink. The relief authorities make "specific statements" that practically all the cases were unknown to them until too late to save life; the persons did not seek admission to the workhouse even ouldoor relief, which seems to mean the practically all the thirty individuals who died o hunger were not of the pauper class, but honest poor brought to destitution by the and grind of untoward circumstances, and who starved and died in silence About thirty years ago there lived in the city of Dub-lin an old widow lady named Vickers. Her husband was a member of the society or conspiracy known as the "United Irishmen." He was a warm friend e Robert Emmet's, and the patriot was a constant visitor at his house. Mrs. Vickers remembered Emmet wall, and her description of him, which is here given, will astonish many frishmen: "He was a terrible look. astonish many frishment. He was a terrible look-ing man, and appeared at least ten years older than he reality was. He had shaggy black hair, great, flery black eyes, and a big hooked nose, and he was pock-marked. But, for all that, when he smiled he was handsome. He had a neck like a ball and a pair of olders that would nil a doorway. I was always half afraid or him, although he was always a gentle

A Good Postmanter-General.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir. I am pleased to not he suggestion of Mr. J. A. Manly of Cincinnat Sex this morning that Mr. Patrick Parrelly of Morris-town, N.J. would be a proper man for Postmaster General. Although not agreeing with Mr. Cleveland politically, I think if he would select as his Pos General a man of Mr. Farrelly's experience and knowledge of the requisites of the postal system of this country be would receive the thanks and congratulacountry he would receive the thanks and congressions, regardless of party, of every publisher and every letter writer of the United Stafes.

By the way, iden't know Mr. Farrelly's politics, but as this is to be a business administration, his politics are presumably not a necessary risment of consideration. Yours for improved posible facilities.

CHARLES W. PRICE, Editor.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRICAL RETURN, 13 Park row, Feb. 0.

How Many! And Who!

From the Atlanta Constitution. Many a man has lost the Presidency on account is enemies he made while in the Cabinet.

Discovered at Last. From the Social Truch.
The word Socials means the fruit of many flowers

Innate Perversity. From Life.

The Wife—The night you were away, John, the haby ried for nearly seven hours. The Husband—Why didn't you tell him I wasn't here f le would have stopped then.

Listen to the prudent advice which urges you to the immediate treatment of that raying fough by the use of Dr. D. Jayno's Expectorant, the best of medicinator coughs and colds, and an approved stand-by for all paimonary treuties and throat alls—dec.

Through alcoping care for Montreal and Ottawa vis New York Central and Edirondack and St. Lawrence

The announcement of Mrs. William G.

Whitney's death on Sunday morning, although not entirely unexpected, was sudden enough to startle most of her numerous circle of friends, and, for the remsinder of the day at least, to produce in them a feeling of sadness. But gay society is like an army in battle. The dead and the wounded are cared for by their immediate comrades, while the rest press forward in their career, as if nothing had happened. Mrs. William Sloane was the only one deeply enough affected to make merriment distanteful to her, and with becoming delicacy she recalled the invitations that she had sent out for a dinner on Monday evening preparatory to the dance at her sister's, Mrs. Elliott Shepard's. Elsewhere, even in houses not a stone's throw from that in which Mrs. Whitney lay sleeping in har coffin, the revelry of the season went on without check or diminution.

The cotillon at Delmonico's on Monday

evening suffered much in point of gayety and numbers by the competition of the dinner dance at Mrs. Shepard's and of the French ball. which enticed away the younger men, who, instead of dropping in at Delmonico's when the earlier affair was over, betook themselves to the Madison Square Garden to study morals and manners till daylight. As a consequence of so much absenteelsm this pretty series of dances did not go out in the blaze of glory that the ladies who organized it had a right to expect. There were, however, many graceful and sweet-mannered girls present, who ex-pressed to the Receiving Committee the conventional thanks for a very pleasant evening with the tone and smile of good breeding for which New York girls in these days are cer-tainly distinguished. There may have been a time when "Daisy Millers" existed outside the pages of a popular novel, but that time is long since gone by, and the most fastidious foreigners could hardly find fault with the gentleness, modesty, and deference for age and position which the girl of this period almost invariably shows.

In spite of all drawbacks Monday night was a pretty busy one, even outside of Delmonico's rooms. There were two, or three first nights at the theatres, where people with nothing else on their hands amused themselves, and several very swell dinners, at one of which white reses, equally emblematic of bridals and burials, covered the table and sent up their fragrant odors from silver and crystal bowls and vases. There was also the dinner dance at Mrs. Shepard's, where Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes were guests of honor, and a more than ordinarily amusing performance at the room of the Vaudeville Club.

The last of the ladies' assemblies at the Madison Square Garden rooms on Thursday evening was a very smart ball, and amply reexpense. Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Burden gave the customary impetus by large and sumptuous dinners, and the younger element was so much in the ascendant that the result was eminently bright and gay. The gowns and their wearers looked fresh, notwithstanding the racket of the last six weeks, and the absence of crowns, with a less than ordinary display of diamonds, was a decided relief to the eye. The potillon was led by Mr. Hadden, danging with Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, who looked yery regal in yellow brocade, while Miss Otis in pearl gray with rose-colored sleeves and ruff. Miss Snelling in white satin bordered with pink forget-me-note, Miss Kip in a very chie combination of pink and black, Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Minturn, and a very pretty Miss Thompson from Philadelphia made a lovely

Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. J. Plerpont Morgan helped to make Wednesday evening pleasant, as both had germans at their large and handsome houses. Mrs. Mills's was quite an impromptu affair, and was given for her sisterin-law, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who started on Friday with her family and her father, Mr. D. O. Mills, for California, where they propose to spend several months, taking in Chicago and its great show on the return trin. Sir Tatton I Lady Sykes were again among the guests. as they were at Mrs. Rold's farewell luncheon on Thursday.

At the third subscription concert, Mr. Nikisch and a part of his orchestra discoursed sweet music in Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's spacious mansion on Friday evening, to a large, but comfortably seated audience, and the Adamowski quartet gave unqualified pleasure at Mrs. Nicholas Fish's yesterday afternoon. Both of these musicales were to have been presided over by Mrs. Whitney in her own house, and the recollection of her abundant vitality and keen desire to make others enjoy with her the higher pleasures

that this world has to give was not absent from

many of the guests at both entertainments. The patriarchal valedictory at Delmonico's curtaies at Sherry's on Tuesday close the list of subscription dances for this year. They have been many, but they have been charming, and too much gratitude can hardly be expressed by those who have been favored with invitations for the opportunity afforded them to dance in large, airy, well-ventilated rooms. instead of being "cabined, cribbed, confined" within the ordinary limits of a private house. Very few people, especially among the older set, realize when they return from one of these costly and beautiful balls that they have been right royally entertained by the friend who sends them the cards, and that thanks and suitable acknowledgment are as much due for the hospitality as if it had been extended to them from a private house.

Mrs. Richard Irvin's ladies' dinner, to precede the Patriarchs' ball to-morrow night, is to be a very pretty affair. Forty ladies are to be seated at eight tables, each one decorated in a different color, and the gathering will be preeminently one of beauty, fashion, and jewels. Various subjects are to be under discussion. It is said. connected with Mrs. Irvin's popular charities, and suggestions will be offered and characters accepted or declined for the tableaux which are to be given. under the direction of distinguished artists, directly after Easter. Mrs. Irvin has put the price of tickets and boxes for this exhibition at so moderate a figure that many repetitions will be necessary to satisfy all who will wish to secure them. The concert at the Hotel Walderf, for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, on March 14, which is a strikingly clover and original dea, has also to be arranged for, so that probably the "hen" dinner will move calmly to its conclusion without encrosching upon the realms of gossip, scandal, posturing, or gymnastics; and yet one beautiful married woman declined the invitation because "she did not believe that any gathering could have life. spirit, or interest without the presence of the stronger sex." The men should send her a medal or a vote of thanks, and her frank acknowledgment of what all women feel, but few admit, might well be her epitapl The engagement is announced of Miss Mary McClellan, daughter of the late Gen. George

B. McClellan and sister of the President of the Board of Aldermen, to Mr. Daprez of the French Legation at Washington.
A report comes from over the sea that Bir John Lister Kaye, who married Miss Natica Yznaga, is seriously ill of typhola fever at

Kimbolton Castle, the historic home of the Dukes of Manchester. Ancient castles are full of interest and picturesqueness, and many of us would feel proud to date our letters from one, either as guests or owners; but they are sadly deficient in sanitary conveniences. and dungeons, moats, and drawbridges, with unlimited ghosts thrown in, are but indifferent substitutes for pure water and the great life promoter of the nineteenth century-drainage. Cards for Mr. Furman's Saturday evenings

n February have been very generally distributed among that gentleman's old as well as new friends. For those who have homes in Westchester, and those who are young enough to enjoy midnight journeys by rail, they will no doubt be lite-saving stations, during the dulness and monotony of Lent. Every one knows the charm of Mr. Furman's delightful ome, and the pleasant things he provides for his friends, but February hardly seems to be the best month in the year to enjoy them.